

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS.

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1890.

Topeka Capital: The outlook for the cattle raiser in Kansas never was so bright as it is to-day. The cattle barons of the Indian territory must go. They compete with those of Kansas on unequal terms to our disadvantage. The beef combine is on its last legs. It also must go. The vast numbers of cattle that have been sold at a sacrifice have depleted the supply. The price must rise. If congress will seize the monopolies as it now promises to do and break them in pieces, the cattle raisers will in a year or two enter a new period of good fortune. We hope it will be so.

It appears from the report of the secretary of the interior that there are about a quarter of a million Indians in the United States. They own and occupy 116,630,106 acres of land, an area equal to about four states the size of Pennsylvania. Each Indian averages a farm of 466 acres. It is rather more land than the Indians seem capable of using and it is about time that the reservation system was broken up, that the Indians were brought under the laws of civilization and that their surplus lands was thrown open for settlement.

Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill in congress to divide the state of Kansas into two judicial districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts. The bill provides that each district shall be divided into three divisions, eastern, western and central, for the purposes of holding court. The eastern division of the southern district contains the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage, Lyon, Woodson, Wilson and Montgomery, and the term of court to be held at Fort Scott.

It is interesting to learn that while American bison, or buffalo, have become extinct in the United States, vast herds of the same kind of animals are roaming the plains of northern Australia, which are the descendants of some specimens taken there sixty years ago. We shall presently have to go to Australia to see this truly American big game, just as we now have to travel to Minnesota and Dakota to study the New England Yankee in his most vigorous activity.

Some Kansas editor with a genius for figures has found that when all the wheat raised in Kansas in 1889 is made into bread there will be seventy one-pound loaves for every man, woman and child of the earth. And Kansas did not nearly do her best on a wheat crop last year, either. She was only experimenting to see what could be done if she should some time want to raise a crop.

A democratic exchange has made the discovery that nearly all the very old men who die, particularly those who have passed the hundredth milestone, are lifelong democrats, and wants an explanation. It may be because they are afraid to die after being democrats so long.

The new electrical machine for executing criminals in New York has been tested and shows that its work is so perfect as to be far more satisfactory to the committee having the matter in charge than to the man who is to be experimented upon.

The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Press, expresses great sorrow for the people of Kansas because they have to burn corn for fuel and thinks people who have not natural gas are very unfortunate. But Kansas has natural gas. The people are only saving that up for coming generations when the soil will be worn out like that in Pennsylvania and not strong enough to produce corn.

Kansas has three chairmanships in the present house of representatives—Indian affairs, invalid pensions and agriculture—more than any other state in the union with no larger representation, while the other four members have places on important committees. Our delegation is a strong one and will be able to accomplish good work. Kansas is at the front.

Senator Gorman made a speech at Baltimore Monday opposing the Australian ballot system, saying that it had better be labeled "A law to throw the democratic party out of power," and asserting that it had been tried in Boston, Minneapolis and elsewhere with disastrous results to the democrats.

A new era in Kansas county seat fights has been inaugurated. When Atwood won the county seat of Rawlins county over its competitor, Blake, the latter town did not go after the records with shotguns and mule teams, but the citizens went over and bought every house and every lot that was for sale in Atwood, and then began moving the buildings to their own town. At the present rate of removal there will be nothing left of Atwood in a short time but its name on the map.

The Kansas City Globe, which is less than a year old, is to our mind the brightest morning paper in Kansas City, if not in all the country west of the Mississippi. It gives all the news in brief, readable shape and is ahead of its much older competitors the Times and Journal on the question of fast mail trains, as it sends out every Sunday morning a "special" carrying the Globe to over 300 towns in Kansas. If you want a good reliable republican newspaper the Kansas City Globe will suit you.

Last Monday at Topeka the secretary of an extinct insurance company testified under oath that his company had last winter paid to Senator Gillette, Representative Burton and the Hon. William Hackney and to the clerk of the insurance committee sundry and divers sums of money amounting to several thousand dollars to "assist" in securing legislation favorable to insurance companies of that kind. The exposure is causing no little comment over the state, and the people are beginning to wonder what else the last legislature was guilty of beside this and accomplishing nothing for the good of the people.

Grievances of Farmers.

The Globe-Democrat says editorially: The December Forum contains an article of more than ordinary interest and suggestiveness, by W. A. Peffer on the subject of the various organizations which the farmers of the country are forming for the purposes of protection. Over 1,000,000 men belong to these associations, it is said, and a movement is now on foot to consolidate all the existing societies and extend the work in such a way as to unite practically the whole 4,500,000 farmers in one body having a definite aim and exercising a direct influence in the adjustment of public affairs. The idea of society prevails so far as the details are concerned, but the general object is not concealed, nor is the fact hidden that the voting power of the combination will be used as occasion serves to promote agricultural interests.

This movement is by no means one to be lightly regarded. It represents a class of citizens who believe that they are wronged in one way and another for the benefit of other classes, and who are very much in earnest about the matter of securing better treatment. The business has become unprofitable in spite of their industry and economy; and they are firmly of the opinion that this is due to causes which can be and should be removed—causes for which they are not responsible, but which involve devices of injustice and unfairness aimed strictly against them. The prices which they are obliged to accept for their grain are below the actual cost of production. There are millions of bushels of corn west of the Mississippi river which will not bring enough to pay for taking it to market. Live stock cannot be sold for much above the expense of feeding. The farmer cannot get a decent remuneration for his labor in any branch of his calling; he is lucky if he realizes a dollar a day, counting nothing for interest on his investment.

It will be seen at a glance that these people have substantial reasons for complaint. There is manifestly something wrong somewhere and they cannot be blamed for seeking to find out what it is and have it corrected. The familiar argument of overproduction is not a sufficient explanation and answer in their case. They can readily sell all they produce at the prevailing prices, which proves that it is needed for consumption. The supply does not exceed the demand, or they could not sell the surplus at any price. They know very well that all the food products which they turn off year by year are consumed; and they have a right to demand reasonable return for the work, by which those products are made available for the uses of all other classes. The question is of vital importance to them. Adverse influences have placed them where they cannot make a decent living by the

hardest toil and closest saving; and they have a right to demand a fair share of the proceeds of their labor. In so far as the republican party can provide relief for them it is bound to do so. Its principles and teachings, its pledges and professions all commit it to a policy of friendliness toward this numerous and worthy element of the country's population. The farmers are mainly to be thanked for its success. They have stood by it in a most pronounced and determined way and it owes them all the service it can possibly render in return. Perhaps it cannot furnish them all that they desire or deserve; but to the full extent of its ability and opportunity it should strive to satisfy their claims and rectify the wrongs of which they complain.

A Job for Congress.

The best financial papers are handling without gloves the management of the government which permits a surplus of \$90,000,000 to accumulate in the treasury in 1889. They are tender about exposing the inaccurate statement of the president's message which placed the surplus at \$43,000,000 when \$45,000,000 more was charged to the sinking fund. The sinking fund is already far ahead of its legitimate object—actually overpaid by the enormous sum of \$700,000,000.

From the productive energies of the country the government collects a vast revenue, expends lavishly for purposes proper and improper and still has a surplus each year approximating \$100,000,000. This is nothing short of swindling the people. The government is supposed to belong to the people—to be its instrument for executing certain movements which necessarily must be performed by and for the whole people. What right has the government to take from the people a cent more than the actual expenses of its operation? At a time when complaint arises of a scarcity of money, what excuse can there be for throwing millions into a sinking fund which is already uselessly swollen beyond its needs? In every state from New Hampshire to California farmers are contending against terribly low prices, and every possible lightening of burdens should be the constant effort of government.

A government may be bad by forcibly limiting the liberty of its subjects. That sort of bad government has been washed away in blood many times. In a closely organized industrial age a government may be as oppressive by bearing heavily upon labor and agriculture. Those occupations are selected because under a government industrially oppressive the other occupations are better able to take care of themselves by combining for influence with rulers and legislators.

A few persons recommend that our government reduce the surplus by raising duties and checking importations. This method might do away with the surplus, but it puts more on in bounties than it takes off in taxes. The monopolies and trusts and associations would have a tighter grip on prices than ever. Labor and agriculture would be more at the mercy of the classes which can combine more quickly and effectively. Others recommend greater expenditures for pensions, internal improvements, navies and public buildings. The expenditure of a dollar for such purposes only for the sake of spending is robbery. Spending for necessary purposes may be endured, even when wasteful, but deliberate exactions from the people as a whole to get gratuities for political favorites is unconstitutional and ruinous.

Lower taxes, cut down the bounties, put the government under the obligation to collect only what it needs and account with a necessary purpose for every cent it spends. No other principle of national finance is endurable.

Our fathers and grandfathers used to grumble when the government was collecting \$80,000,000 a year. We have certainly not more than twice as many people and no more natural resources—perhaps the steady exhaustion of our best lands east of the Mississippi has lowered our resources—and we pay into the treasury five times as much in taxes and to special classes ten times as much in bounties. We are making millionaires on the top and squeezing labor and agriculture at the bottom.

Cut down both taxes and bounties. Spend money only because there is some public occasion for spending. The welfare of the whole people is the single defense for appropriating a cent or imposing a cent's taxes.

FOLGOME, KAN., July 2, 1889.

Mr. J. F. Wilson writes in the following strain to the Mountain Sage Medicine Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My wife has long been troubled with indigestion, constipation and sick headache, as we supposed due to torpidity of the liver and bowels. Seeing your medicines advertised we concluded to try them and bought a bottle of the Invigorator and a box of the Liver Pills, which she has been taking according to directions with the most wonderful results. For the first time in ten years she enjoys perfect health and we owe it to the virtues of your Mountain Sage Invigorator and your Mountain Sage Liver Pills.

For sale at Craig's Drug Store.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Are You Interested?

Perhaps the readers of the News would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as directed, as soon as a cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effects of a cold and gradually lessen its severity, it not effectually cure the cold in two days' time and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold as quickly or leave the system in as sound a condition. Fifty-cent and one dollar bottles for sale at Craig's Drug Store.

Atchison Globe: Wilt thou take her for thy "pard" for better or for worse; to have, to hold, to fondly guard 'till hauled off in the hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes; make the fires up every day and help her with the dishes? Wilt thou give her all the "stuff" her little purse will pack; buy a monkey box and a muff, a little seal-skin saccage? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and her mother; Aunt Jemima, Uncle John, thirteen sisters and a brother? And his face grew pale and blank, it was too late to jilt; as through the chapel floor he sank, he sadly said: "I wilt."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine; it is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents per bottle.

The sugar factory at Leavenworth uses 5,000 bushels of corn every day. In such a manner do the thrifty, enterprising people of Kansas undertake to convince Kentucky that corn is good for something besides making whiskey.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at Craig's Drug Store."

Kansas has 144 steam flouring mills with an aggregate investment in buildings and machinery of \$5,240,025 and a capital of \$6,870,300 employed in operating them. The four largest and best are located in Atchison.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

From December 1 to December 27 the city authorities of Wichita collected \$2,215 from the joints. That's the way prohibition prohibits in Wichita.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Ten cent trial bottle at Craig's drug store.

(First published Dec. 7, 1889.)

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of Catherine A. Jones deceased are hereby notified that I intend to make final settlement of said estate at the next term of the probate court of Cherokee county, Kansas.

L. C. JONES,
Administrator of said estate.

Baxter Springs, Kan., Dec. 7, 1889.

A new morning daily paper in the interest of resubmission in Kansas made its first appearance in Topeka Monday last.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action and adapted to all constitutions.

(First published Jan. 4, 1890.)

Summons by Publication.

Before Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace of the city of Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Louis Seasongood, Alfred Seasongood, Jacob Menderson, H. S. Livingston and Philip Seasongood, partners as Seasongood, Menderson & Co., plaintiffs, vs. R. A. Love, defendant.

Said defendant is hereby notified that on the 25th day of December, 1889, an order of attachment for the sum of \$54.00 and the probable costs of suit, not exceeding \$50, was issued by the above named Justice of the peace against his goods in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 31st day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m.

C. G. HORNOR, for plaintiffs.

Attest: Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace.

(First published Jan. 4, 1890.)

Summons by Publication.

Before Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace of the city of Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Felix H. Hunnicke and J. Otto Hunnicke, partners as Hunnicke Bros., plaintiffs, vs. R. A. Love, defendant.

Said defendant is hereby notified that on the 25th day of December, 1889, an order of attachment for the sum of \$113.35 and the probable costs of suit, not exceeding \$50, was issued by the above named Justice of the peace against his goods in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 31st day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m.

C. G. HORNOR, for plaintiffs.

Attest: Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace.

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Established 1876.

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J. M. DUNCAN, M. D.

The Baxter Springs Medical and Surgical Institute.

Baxter Springs, Kansas.

MEDICAL STAFF.

J. M. DUNCAN, M. D., Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children.

CHAS. PALMER, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgery and Chronic Diseases.

D. C. BAKER, M. D., Special Traveling Agent.

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A pleasant home for invalids where special treatment is given all forms of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

We remove Cancer almost without pain, with a plaster in from six to fifteen days, and a permanent cure guaranteed.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, under our improved medication, the Electro-Magnetic Vapor Bath, and the influence of the Medical Springs, the most obstinate cases yield.

The Eye and Ear Department is in charge of a Specialist in the past is a guarantee for the future. Our physicians will visit patients at a distance who may not be able or prepared to visit the Institute. Sent for our illustrated Circular.

The Department of Diseases of Women is in charge of experienced Gynecologists whose eyes are in the past is a guarantee for the future. Our physicians will visit patients at a distance who may not be able or prepared to visit the Institute. Sent for our illustrated Circular.

GOLD

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